ing percentage) in each of the PSU.

(iii) To prioritise the PSUs referred to it by the Core Group in terms of the overall disinvestment programmes.

(iv) To recommend she preferred mode (s) of disinvestment (domestic capital markets/international capital markets/auction/private sale to identified investors/any other) for each of the identified PSUs. Also to suggest an appropriate mix of the various alternatives talcing into account the market conditions.

(v) To recommend a mix between primary and secondary disinvestment taking into account the Government's objective, the relevant PSU's funding requirement and the market conditions.

(vi) To supervise the overall sale process and take decisions on instrument, pricing, timing, etc. as appropriate.

(vii) To select the financial advisers for the specified PSUs to facilitate the disinvestment process.

(viii) To ensure that appropriate measures are taken during the disinvestment process to protect the interest of the affected employees including encouraging employees' participation in the sale process.

(ix) To monitor the progress of disinvestment process and take necessary measures and report periodically to the Government on such progress.

(x) To assist the government to create public awareness of the Government's disinvestment policies and programmes with a view to developing a commitment by the people.

(xi) To give wide publicity to the disinvestment proposals so as to ensure larger public participation in the share-holding of the enterprises; and

(xii) To advise the Government on possible capital restructuring of the enterprises by marginal investments, if required, so as to ensure enhanced realisation through disinvestment.

4. The Disinvestment Commission will be an advisory body and the Government will take a final decision on the companies to be disinvested and mode of disinvestment on the basis of advice given by the Disinvestment Commission. The PSUs would implement the decision of the Government under the overall supervision of the Disinvestment Commission.

5. The Commission while advising the Government on the above matters will also take into consideration the interests of stakeholders, workers, consumers and other having a stake in the relevant public sector undertakings.

S. TALWAR, Jt. Secy.

ORDER

Ordered that the resolution be published in the Gazette of India. Ordered also that a copy of the resolution be communicated to all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and all central public sector undertakings.

S. TALWAR, Jt. Secy.

New Delhi, Dated: 23-8-1996.

**Schemes for Welfare and Development of Weaker and Vulnerable Sections**

*242. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: ^'iil the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes and programmes formulated for the welfare and development of weaker and vulnerable sections of society such as SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, destitute children,

aged persons, terrorist affected women/' widows, disabled, victims of drugs abuse etc. in the country particularly in the Stale of Punjab;

(b) it so. the division-wise allocation of funds for the years 1995-% and 19%-97;

(c) the actual amount utilised so far under the various welfare programmes/ schemes for the betterment of weaker sections of the society in the country. State-wise; and

(d) the effective measures Government propose to take for an overall improvement of the people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA): (a) The details of the schemes of the Ministry are given below:—

1. SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT:

(i) Special Central Assistant to Special Component Plan for SCs

(ii) Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations

(iii) National SCs and STs Finance and Development Corporation

(iv) National Schemes of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents.

(v) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC/ST students.

(vi) Prc-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations.

(vi) Prc-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations.

(vii) Hostels for SC Girls

(viii) Hostels for SC B^ys

(ix) Book Banks for SC/ST students

(x) Coaching and Allied schemes for SC/ST students

(xi) Upgradation of Merit of SC/ ST students

(xii) Special Educational Development Programme for the SC Girls belonging to very low literacy levels

(xiii) Grants in aid to voluntary organisations for SCs

(xiv) Research and Training Scheme

(xv) National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

(xvi) Implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and the SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. All the above schemes are being implemented in all the States/UTs including the State of Punjab. No specific scheme is being implemented in the State of Punjab only.

2. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT:

(i) Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub Plan

(ii) Grants under Proviso (i) to Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

(iii) Aid to Voluntary Organisations

(iv) Grants in aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce Operations.

(v) Girls Hostels for STs

(vi) Boys Hostels for STs

(vii) Ashram Schools in TSP Areas

(viii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(ix) Educational Complex for ST Girls in Low Literacy Pockets

(x) Research and Training:

(a) Grants to Tribali Research Institutes and Award of Research Fellowships

(b) Supporting Projects of All India or Inter State Nature for STs.

(xi)* Investment in TRIFED

(xii)* Price Support to TRIFED

(xiii)** Village Grain Bank Funds under these are not released to States/UTs. Funds are given to TRIFED.

** Details of operation of this scheme arc being worked out.

3. MINORITIES AND BACK WARD CLASSES:

(i) Scheme of Pre-Examination Coaching for Weaker Sections based on economic criteria.

(ii) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.

(iii) Multi-Sectoral Development Plans.

(iv) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.

4. HANDICAPPED WELFARE:

(a) Employment of the Hand icapped

(b) Rehabilitation Council of India

(d) Assistance to Voluntary Or ganisation for the Disabled

(e) Assistance to voluntary organisations for Rehabilitation of Leprosy cured persons

(f) Assistance to voluntary organisation for Manpower Development in the field of Cerebral Palsy and Mental Retardation.

(g) Establishment and Develop ment of Special Schools

(h) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances.

(i) National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.

0) National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.

(k) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicpaped, Mumbai.

(1) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.

(m) Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.

(n) National Institute for Rehabilitation Training and Research Cuttack.

(o) Aritificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation Ltd, Kanpur.

(p) Technology Development Project in Mission Mode.

(s) National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation.

(t) National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Mental Retardation and Cerebral Palsy.

(u) National Award for the Welfare of the Handicapped.

(v) National Institute for the Multiple Disabled.

(w) Implementation of the Persons with Disability Act.

(x) Indian Spinal Injury Centre.

(y) National Rehabilitation Programme for the Disabled.

(z+) Office of Chief Commissioner for Handicapped.

These Schemes are applicable to all States/UTs including Punjab.

5. SOCIAL DEFENCE:

(i) Scheme for Welfare of Street Children

(ii) Scheme for Welfare of the Aged

(iii) Scheme for Social Defence Services

(iv) Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment

(v) Scheme for Prevention of Beggary

(vi) Scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention

(vii) Scheme for Shishu Greh.

The above schemes/programmes are uniformally applicable through out the country and their is no specific provision for the State of Punjab.

5a). SCHEME FOR TERRORIST AFFECTED WOMEN/WIDOWS:

The Government of Punjab have formulated a scheme for the victims of terrorist violence. According to the scheme an ex-gratia grant of Rs. one lakh to the next of kin of persons killed in terrorist violence is paid. Widows of the deceased persons are also allowed subsistence allowance of Rs. 1500/- per month till one member of the family is absorbed in Government service. Injured persons are paid an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 5,000/- plus total reimbursement of expenditure on indoor treatment. A lump sum grant of Rs. 50,000/- is paid in case of 100% disability. A compensation upto Rs. one lakh is paid for the loss of property. Marriage grant of Rs. 10,000/-is paid for the marriage of daughter and sister of person killed. Facility of loan at concessional rates and free education to the children of victims of terrorist violence arc also extended.

(b) and (c): The division-wise allocation of funds for the year 1995-96 and 1996-97 alongwith amount released and utilised under various schemes during 1995-96 and 1996-97 (upto 30th Nov. 1996) State-wise is given in Annexure *[See Appendix* 129 *Annexure* 34]

(d) The Ministry of Welfare is entrusted with the social responsibility for taking care of the most disadvantaged sections, which include SCs, STs, OBCs minorities, handicapped people, drug addicts, children in difficult circumstances, etc. The schemes and the programmes referred to in part (a) of the Question are the effective measures taken and implemented by the Government of India through the State Governments/Union Territories and the NGOs for the welfare and development of the people of the country. Periodic review and monitoring are done by the Ministry and the State Governments/UTs of these schemes in order to expedite the effective implementation of the schemes and programmes and to ensure that the benefits reach the target groups in time.

**Identification of Districts with Highest incidence of Child Labour in Gujarat**

*244. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour has identified some districts in the State of Guj«rat having the highest incidence of child labour in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to rehabilitate the child labour of these districts in the State while eliminating the child labour therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Two districts of Gujarat, namely, Surat and Panchmahal have been released funds amounting to Rs. 50,43,600 so far for rehabilitation of 2000 working children through 40 special schools.

**STEFG to meet power requirement of Steel Plants**

*247. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government on the requirement of power by each public sector steel plant;

(b) if so, the annual requirement of power of each steel plants;

(c) the steps taken by Government to